

THE SITUATION AT MERCUR.

Hard to Tell What Twenty-Four Hours May Bring Forth.

WALK OUT AT GEYSER,

Miners Will Hold a Conference Tonight.

ON THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

Mercur Company Will Pay \$2.50 For Eight Hours Work.

The Line Mining District in Iron County Causing a Sensation—Bingham, the Old Reliable, Making a Splendid Record—Mining About the Only Safe and Profitable Avocation of the Day—Utah Salt Beds to Be Used in the Treatment of Ore—Mining Notes and Personalities.

Parties who came in from Mercur last night state that while everything is quiet on the surface, there is no telling what may happen there during the next twenty-four hours; but there is a general apprehension that the miners will not accept of anything less than the regular ten hours' pay for eight hours' work.

Saturday there was a walk-out at the Geyser mine, and although there are a few men at work there now, possibly on account of a breakage in the Geyser mill, it is the understanding that union men will not return to work unless regular wages are paid.

At the Marion the men have been notified that 30 cents an hour will be paid and the men can work as long as they please, eight hours to constitute a day's work, and what extra time that is put in to be charged as overtime.

Yesterday morning Superintendent Trewick, of the Mercur mine, posted a notice to the mine that beginning today the company would pay the regular wages, \$2.50, for eight-hour shifts, and that the table is now set for the men, however, over the fact that single men are compelled to board at the company's boarding house. They complain that the table is poor and kick because the company is making 15 cents a day on each of its boarders. The boarding house matter will in all probability cause considerable discussion until an amicable agreement can be arrived at between the men and the company.

All the miners of the camp, both union and non-union, will meet tonight to discuss and consider the situation, when committees will be appointed to meet mine owners and arbitrate any differences that may arise between them.

It is to be hoped that the feeling of fairness may subside all parties concerned, and that this critical period may pass without any act of any character between the mine owner and the miners.

Below we publish the eight-hour law as passed by the legislature and signed by the governor.

The law is as follows: Section 1. The period of employment for workmen in all underground mines or workings shall be eight hours per day, except in cases of emergency, where life or property is in imminent danger.

Sec. 2. The period of employment of workmen in smelters and all other institutions for the reduction or refining of ores or metals shall be eight hours per day, except in case of emergency, where life or property is in danger.

Sec. 3. Any person, body corporate, agent, manager or employer who shall violate any of the provisions of this section, and who is found guilty of any character of a misdemeanor, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

Approved March 20, 1896.

THE MINING INDUSTRY.

About the Only Safe and Profitable Avocation of the Day.

Probably never in the life of the present generation has so large a percentage of the people turned its attention to the subject of mining the precious metals, says W. C. B. Allen in the Inter-Mountain Mining Review. The money problem has now become not only the great political question, but is the most important individual and national topic of discussion in every section of the globe. The recent financial panic was felt in Australia, in India, in Europe and in America alike. The entire human race seems to have felt the distress and suffered from the convulsions brought on by the attempted destruction of the use of one of the money metals. Every nation and every branch of commerce and human industry has felt the strain caused by the demonization of silver. The demand for gold has become stimulated by the common thought that gold is a scarce metal and is too limited in amount to supply the needs of the world with enough currency. The whole tendency of the times is to obtain gold, because of its increased value for coinage into money. The very scarcity under the string gold standard has limited the demand for the products of agriculture, or manufactures and of all branches of commerce, as well as of labor itself.

The necessity to get more money into existence has led to the business has become apparent to almost every man trying to make a living. I recently met a large eastern manufacturer on a collecting trip in the middle west. Out of something like \$400,000 in accounts due he was returning home with about \$3,000, all told, a mere paltry sum, not enough to pay freight bills for the month, leaving out wages, fuel, material, interest, rents or living expenses. He was the most puzzled goldbug ever seen, for he could not understand what had become of all the money. He had not been able to find a merchant in all his travels who was making a dollar, nor a farmer

who was making even a decent living, and when asked the question he was unable to mention any manufacturing interest that was accumulating wealth, making a profit of millions invested in business. The startling fact was acknowledged that in the United States the most prosperous, the most richly-blessed nation on earth as to material wealth and resources, scarcely an established industry could be found that was earning more than running expenses, and a majority were actually exhausting the capital invested, having in many cases already eaten up all the reserve funds, and were facing bankruptcy. Several millions of people are thus found out of profitable employment, and have been striving to economize and eke out a bare living, or hunt for bread and work in other localities.

With the nation itself plunging into debt, the people in distress, capital alarmed, money hoarded up, labor paralyzed, railways and banks running at a loss, it is no strange that the trend is toward mining. There is no great industry today that is really prosperous except mining. Look at the cotton-growing or wool-growing industries. Look at what is growing and stock-raising, at the lumber industry, the entire mercantile, agricultural or industrial classes, and name one class that is making money. I will except the bond-holder and money lender, for they are gradually acquiring and control the real estate, the securities, the stocks, bonds, franchises, corporations and revenues of the land. They acquire the property and control it, and are thus able to one-fourth their former value.

The man in debt today is tomorrow without capital and without property, for only a small debt has required a large amount of property to secure it. Therefore, the world is turning toward mining, and must of necessity turn toward the west. The present mining boom is based on the absolute necessity of the world for the precious metals, and because of the fact that the world is turning toward mining, and must of necessity turn toward the west. The present mining boom is based on the absolute necessity of the world for the precious metals, and because of the fact that the world is turning toward mining, and must of necessity turn toward the west.

In Utah the greatest resources, the greatest opportunity, the best hope for man who is willing to labor, and for the shrewd capitalist who desires a profit on his money is in mining. For the scientist, the chemist, the inventor, the practical man, the man of business, for the mining and treatment of ores at a low cost, there is now no field so inviting and none so profitable as the field of mining and metallurgical research.

The Rocky mountain regions invite the best and brainiest of young engineers, chemists, geologists and technical graduates of all the eastern colleges. Men of will, energy and self-reliance, and this is the place where the young state of Utah. The mines, the smelters, assay offices, lixiviation works, cyanide mills and numerous hoisting works are steadily increasing, and demand for men is growing. One of the largest producers of low-grade concentrates said to the writer recently: "The cost of treatment on our pyritic concentrates has been reduced about \$8 per ton in the last year, and this has made a profit in that time." To solve the treatment of the arsenaceous ores of Mercur alone satisfactorily will add from one to three millions in gold annually from that camp in new profits to the mine-owners. There should be one thousand new producing mines opened up in Utah alone in the next few years, and is not this encouragement enough for any man to run the risk of hard toil, make an honest and faithful effort to succeed?

The man who digs into the earth and goes to the deep and finds hidden treasures, produces wealth to the world in gold and silver, not only benefits himself, but blesses hundreds of times those who in after years receive each hand to hand, as their daily recompense of toil. A single silver dollar may belong to a thousand different people and pay a thousand honest debts. To the practical miner, the man who goes to the metal from the gold and the silver dollar are alike in value, and are equally "sound money" to him, at the usual rate of 16 to 1.

BINGHAM BULLETIN NOTES.

The "Old Reliable" Making a Splendid Record.

The Markham group, under lease to M. M. Beaver, Charles Brink and partner, and consisting of the Columbia, Silver Hill, Horsford, Burlington, Peete and Rustler claims, is rapidly coming to the front as a property of unusual promise, and although operations may be said to have only begun, they will probably materially add to the total of shipments from Bingham this season.

This morning a Bulletin reporter visited the Columbia tunnel, through which the group will ultimately be worked. It is in perhaps 250 feet and thence an incline is following the vein, and the tunnel is now being worked. The tunnel face is practically all in ore, following the foot wall, of a grade that needs no test, and is of excellent quality, well up in lead. From present appearances the Columbia will pay expenses and a dividend from this time.

The Markham group under sub-lease to M. L. Morris and partners. The boys have already shipped fifteen tons of ore that gave very satisfactory returns. The Columbia tunnel, which is the point of ore of the same quality, and the Horsford seems entitled to be listed among claims that pay from grass roots.

The Silver Hill is being sub-leased to Al. Forster and others, and will soon be working.

The Markham group has above the Julia Dean mine, the Columbia tunnel being a little west of north the Dean tunnel. All the claims are more or less developed and have produced. A paragraph in one of the Salt Lake papers states that a deal was closed this week by which the Morris group, and have disposed of their interests in the property to M. M. Freed, on the basis of \$40,000 for the entire group. The purchase was made in the interest of eastern capitalists. In our judgment they are in luck.

DIPS AND SPIRS.

Continued good reports are daily coming from the Tiawauke, and parties who are thoroughly conversant with its history say the old mine never looked so well as at present. Ore is now being taken out which assays well up in silver and upwards of \$70 gold. We hope soon to record that the Tiawauke is rivaling its prosperous neighbor, the Winnamuck.

The Bingham tunnel, which is to be nearly three miles in length, is passing its first 500 foot stake, and the present force of seven men will soon be increased. It will tap the great veins of Copper and Bear gulches at great depth and be of inestimable benefit to mining interests over a wide stretch of country.

One of the very rich ore, eighteen inches in width and said to average \$1,000 to the ton, has lately been encountered in the Winnamuck below the

100 level. A similar streak was found during the Watson lease and followed several hundred feet, yielding a large sum.

Four carloads of concentrates from Northern Chief ore were shipped from the Rogers mill this week, and the mine is also getting down three cars of first class as fast as the soft roads permit.

A new claimant for a place among Bingham's producers has lately uncovered five feet of excellent shipping ore, and will soon be making a profit. This is a sub rosa, but reliable.

TREATING ORES.

Colorado Man Who Proposes to Use Utah Salt Beds.

Mr. E. R. Holden, of Colorado, suggests a new process for making chlorine at less than one-tenth of the present cost by means of bleaching powder and sulphuric acid. He says the cost per ton of ore is now 80 cents, and by the proposed process it is reduced to 7 cents per ton of ore. He proposes to utilize the immense salt beds in Utah, worth there they say \$10 per ton, transport the same to points in Wyoming and where there are water powers unused, use the water power to generate electricity, "which has the power of decomposing the chlorine sodium compound, from which the chlorine gases are in the form of common vapor, and is then condensed into a liquid form, after which it is ready to be placed directly in contact with the high or low grade ores of the states of the west."

Ores to be treated by chlorine must be free from zinc, copper, arsenic, antimony and lead. He claims to save one-half the silver in the ore, and instances an ore containing 36 gold and 35 silver, and says that he can recover 35 gold and \$3 silver. Pyrite must be crushed, and the ore must be free from tarry matter. He claims a 25 percent tarry matter, and from 35 to 45 cents per ton. He claims for chlorination a higher extraction than by cyaniding, which on ores from \$15 and upwards amounts to a saving of 10 to 15 percent. He claims a recovery of 90 to 98 percent and that of 80 to 85 percent. He practically admits the superiority of the cyanide process on low grade ores, but claims that \$10, provided they can be treated without roasting, but declares that the large cyanide works in operation at Florence, Colorado, are now putting in roasters and will eventually roast all their ores. He argues that the success of the cyanide method in South Africa argues nothing for the success of the chlorine method, and conditions here are different, and are changing with the depth of the mines. As to the cyanide mill at Mercur, Utah, he claims that a higher extraction could be secured by chlorination at a less cost per ton. Mr. Holden figures that crushing for the cyanide method costs 20 cents more per ton than for chlorination; that there is a difference of 7 cents per ton in favor of chlorination, and adding \$1.50 difference of extraction, and royalty, 50 cents per ton, makes a total difference of \$3.27 in favor of chlorination.—Boomerang.

CREOLE GOLD RETURNS.

The Line District Causing a Sensation in Mining Circles.

A new townsite is being taken up and laid off at the Line mining district, says the Iron County Record, that will be known as Line City. It is situated about two miles east of the spot selected for "Bonanza" in Iron County. There is quite a feeling existing here, and it is a matter of some importance, that the line district, which is owned by the Nevada side, is anxious to have the principal town located on their side of the line and give prominence to their side. The line on our side of the line are just as anxious for the welfare of Iron county and wish to have the principal town on their side.

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The Record is interested in Iron county and would like to see the town in this county the most prosperous, and is going to do all in its power to see that it is. Think it will be a great right and will yet become one of the greatest camps in the state.

MINING NOTES AND PERSONALITIES.

Judge G. J. Walker and Recorder-Deed John Mohaffey of Mercur are well known to the Bingham group.

Hon. W. S. McCormick came in last night from a visit to Mercur, bringing with him samples of ore from the new Gold Dust strike.

The Bingham Bulletin has entered upon its sixth year, and has been published under the management of J. B. Graham is a first-class mining publication.

M. C. Harrington, George B. Norman, Alford G. Ward have been applying for patent on the Mountain Boy and Lorette mining claims in Paradise district, Cache county.

Democrat, Eureka, Utah. The signs are that the new district is a very serious one, and that much prospecting will be done in all quarters of the district. With the free coinage of silver, it will be easily one of the foremost camps in the west, and every miner sees that he votes to make it such, regardless of party.

Tribune, Caldwell, Idaho: Sam Huston, the veteran miner, accompanied by Tennyson Wright and a few others for the Sawtooth country to remain all summer. The old gentleman is convinced that he has a bonanza up there and has succeeded in inducing Tennyson Wright, who is furnishing him with a grub stake. Seven loaded pack mules accompanied him.

The management of the Wild Dutchman property, says the West, has received twenty-five letters of inquiry during the past two days, all concerning the prospects for American Fork canyon. So much boom is being experienced in the mining of the American Fork canyon that the people up that way have concluded they want a mail route, and a petition is soon to be circulated asking for one.

Globe, Payson, Utah: In mining circles it cannot be said that the dullness and monotony of a country graveyard hangs over this locality. The latest rumor is to the effect that the Hancock has found rich gold bearing quartz near the mouth of Payson canyon. Notwithstanding the way the West mountain had turned out, it does not check the eagerness of prospectors, many of whom have invaded the region nearby and plastered the adjacent hills with location notices.

Frank Jardine of Mercur is in the city. Mr. Jardine completed a tract on the Gold Bug group of mines, in Silverado canyon, and reports that at forty-five feet the face of the vein shows a fine lead of ore that assays 100 ounces in silver to the ton. I. Kanstor and C. E. Stone president and secretary and treasurer of the Wasatch Mining company, the owners of the Gold Bug group, are now visiting the property and are much pleased with the showing made. Adjoining the Gold Bug is the Editor of the Globe, and Messrs. Jardine, Tanner and Myron are being pushed on this property, and at a depth

of twelve feet assays of \$3 in gold have been obtained. This is a promising group and its owners are sanguine that success will crown their efforts.

The Recorder, published at Salmon City, Idaho, in speaking of the Mitchell Acme found gold amalgamator, says: The Acme Amalgamator company has purchased a large tract of placer ground at Blackfoot, Idaho, 320 acres below Glenn's Ferry, and is negotiating for 800 acres near Bliss. Two of the Acme machines will be operated at Blackfoot and the rest at Glenn's Ferry. Should the ground at Bliss be purchased, fifty of the amalgamators will be sent there and there is said to be enough good gravel to keep this large number in operation for many years. George E. Johnston, proprietor of the Walker house, at Salt Lake, has purchased a tract of placer ground on the Snake river and will use one of the Acme gold savers.

It has been reported that a fabulously rich strike has been made on the Idaho property in Lead City, Idaho, by the Lashley and Torrette, the Pioneer. A rich seam of ore that ran something over \$50,000 was encountered and was hatched out by the Lashley and Torrette. A gentleman who had seen a sample of the rock stated that it eclipses all other free gold specimens ever found in the hills. The ore was found in a vein, and was dipped in a vessel of molten gold. A dispatch from Lead City confirms the above reports and says that on Saturday evening the Lashley and Torrette made in the Reddy mine, situated near Lead. An assay of the ore was made and it went about \$60,000. The news of the strike spread rapidly and created considerable excitement, but it is not known yet whether it is only a pocket or a vein, but from the looks of the ore, a specimen of which was sent to the reporter, a ton or so is all one person would want.

Recorder, Salmon City, Idaho: Last Saturday the Pratt creek mining property owned by McKillop Bros. was sold by a practical man of salt lake syndicate represented by Mr. Crismon. The purchase price is \$50,000. Of this amount \$5,000 was paid down and the balance is to be paid in installments as it is taken out of the mine. The new company is bound by the terms of the sale to put in a mill and all necessary machinery. The property is situated about twenty-five miles from here in a northerly direction and lies almost upon the summit of the main range. The main range is a great deal by the way of Bloody Dick creek, on the Montana side. A small force of men will be put to work at once under the direction of John McKillop.

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The Laramie mining and stock exchange held a meeting last night at the rooms of the exchange, says the Boomerang. The meeting was called for the purpose of discussing the proposed consolidation of the Laramie mining and stock exchange with the Laramie mining and stock exchange.

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FORT DOUGLAS NEWS.

IMPORTANT ORDERS JUST ISSUED BY COLONEL THEAKER.

Rigid Requirements as to Dress—Regulations Governing the Conduct of Officers and Enlisted Men.

The following important orders have just been published by Colonel Theaker for the government of the Fort Douglas troops.

Officers in the post, when away from their quarters, will always appear in uniform, except when wearing the evening dress suit as authorized by G. O. 17, A. G. O., series 1380, or when on the way out of or returning to the post, or when engaged in athletic exercises.

Tennis suits are authorized when playing the game and in going to and from the court, at which times the overcoat or cape may be worn, but no other articles of uniform are to be worn with tennis suits.

The officers' cape will not be worn at formations, and overcoats only when the call is sounded.

Black leather shoes or boots will be worn with the uniform. Barracks shoes must not be worn when away from the barracks.

Officers and enlisted men may wear rubber ponchos and blankets of waterproofed material during inclement weather, and on duty, when specially indicated by the commanding officer.

The fatigue or campaign hat is to be worn in the field, on fatigue, target practice and in inclement weather, and is to be worn from the garrison parade grounds.

Leggings will be worn on all marches and campaigns, when specially ordered by the commanding officer, and at extended order drill away from the garrison parade grounds.

Whenever an official reception is given at this post to any party, the officers who attend will appear in full dress uniform.

"Full dress" does not mean full dress in every particular, but one or two, but means "full dress" throughout, and the same rule governs with reference to undress, fatigue, campaign, etc.

All officers and enlisted men of this command, when on duty, will wear their coats, hats or blouses buttoned throughout. Officers wearing soldiers with coats or blouses will wear their respective company commanders, who will prefer charges against the parties.

The wearing of civilian clothing by enlisted men within the limits of the post is prohibited. Sales to enlisted men will be made only in the morning.

The quartermaster's department will be opened on week days during fatigue hours.

The post exchange will be open from 7 a. m. to 10 p. m. on week days.

Company commanders will forward to the office every Sunday morning a report showing by name the men of their respective companies, and by what authority, how employed and by what authority.

The field musicians, being under the charge of the adjutant, will not be detailed or placed on any company duty, but will perform their duties in the performance of duties prescribed by the adjutant.

First sergeants are required to report at the adjutant's office in person at "first sergeant's call."

The orders of the day will be copied and distributed to the companies. Every man will be attested as "official copies" by the adjutant before "orderly call" the following day.

Company commanders will take such steps as will prevent the use of uniform clothing and wearing.

Company commanders will be held responsible for the conduct of the enlisted men of their companies are kept clean and the yards and adjoining grounds are thoroughly cleaned. Every man will be personally inspected the houses and yards in question at least once each week.

In case of absence from the 11 o'clock inspection, the adjutant will require the company commander to submit the following morning or report either in person or by letter whether they will take further action.

When a man on extra or special duty is absent from the post, he should be referred to the officer under whom he is employed before the application is sent to the adjutant.

Company commanders as soon as the fact of desertion is known, will send the information slips relative to deserters and send the same to the adjutant. This information will be sent to the adjutant-general by the post surgeon.

Hereafter recruits enlisted at this post, or received by a company, will be presented at the hospital at 9 o'clock a. m. the day succeeding their enlistment or arrival at post for vaccination. Every recruit thus vaccinated will be presented at the hospital for inspection one week later, and if he has been vaccinated, he will be presented at the hospital.

The non-commissioned officers detailed to make inspection of quarters required at the sounding of taps will, before the quarters are inspected, be required to be absent with authority. At the sounding of the call to